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1969-1970



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North Carolina Department of Agriculture

JAMES A. GRAHAM, *Commissioner*

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For free distribution by the Tobacco Section,
 Markets Division, North Carolina Department
 of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.
 Curtis F. Tarleton, Director, Division of Markets
 J. H. Cyrus, In Charge, Tobacco Marketing Section
 J. T. Bunn, Tobacco Marketing Specialist

FOREWORD



The twenty-first annual issue of the North Carolina Tobacco Report has been prepared under the direction of J. H. Cyrus, in charge of the Tobacco Marketing Section, Division of Markets, North Carolina Department of Agriculture.

The annual publication contains a wealth of information pertaining to market statistics and the current tobacco situation along with other data which is of interest throughout the tobacco industry. Some of the data in this publication was made possible through the long standing cooperation and

good relationship which is maintained between the various State and Federal agencies and other segments of the tobacco industry.

As usual, recognition is given the Cooperative Crop Reporting Service, the Agricultural Stabilization Conservation Service, the Flue-Cured Tobacco Cooperative Stabilization Corporation and the U. S. Tobacco Division, Consumer and Marketing Service for their contribution to this issue.

The cover picture shows the Canadian Dutch Auction Clock in operation. This issue also includes a feature article by J. H. Cyrus describing the Canadian marketing system and functions of the Marketing Board as observed by Mr. Cyrus and Curtis F. Tarleton, Director of the Division of Markets, North Carolina Department of Agriculture, during a visit to the Canadian markets following the opening of their 1969-70 marketing season. This article emphasizes some of the efficiencies of the Canadian marketing system that should be of interest to all segments of our flue-cured industry.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "James A. Graham".

Commissioner of Agriculture

King Tobacco and the Soaring Sixties— Shows Hope for the Seventies

Tobacco came through the ravaging attacks of the soaring sixties a little battle scarred but still king of the Tarheel economy. Tobacco still accounts for the largest share of the total farm income in North Carolina. However, during the sixties, increases in cash returns from several other crops, livestock and livestock products did reduce tobacco's share of the total farm income in North Carolina from approximately 50 percent in the early sixties to its present level of around 40 per cent of the total cash farm receipts.

Production Down

The average flue-cured production and volume of sales showed a decline during the last half of the sixties due to tighter controls under the acreage-poundage program. However, Tarheel farmers' gross income from tobacco has been maintained at slightly more than one-half billion dollars annually throughout the decade. This was possible through a gradual increase in the prices paid farmers, which rose from an average of 57.9 cents per pound in 1960 to a record average of 72 cents in 1969.

North Carolina flue-cured growers received \$502 million for 697 million pounds of tobacco sold in 1969. The average gross income for Tarheel flue-cured growers during the last decade was \$509 million from an average production of 800 million pounds.

North Carolina burley growers received \$13.3 million from their 1969 crop of 19 million pounds. This is about the same as the last ten years' average production and gross receipts of burley growers.

Domestic Peak

History will record the sixties as a decade of unparalleled progress for the domestic tobacco industry. At the same time, it experienced some of the most severe attacks in history by anti-tobacco zealots who would destroy this great heritage.

Despite these smear tactics of anti-tobacco forces and exorbitant taxation by state and local governments, the cigarette industry rounded out the sixties holding its own near the peak level it had risen to during the decade. For instance, total cig-

arette output rose from 506.6 billion in 1960 to an all-time record high of 579.9 billion cigarettes in 1968. It now appears that the output of all cigarettes during 1969 was maintained at a level just slightly less than the record of the previous year.

It is interesting to note that while United States consumption of cigarettes declined an estimated 2 percent in 1969, world consumption outside the United States increased approximately 5 percent. Thus, it appears that the United States is about the only place in the world where cigarette consumption is currently dropping.

New Technology

The sixties brought forth many changes and technological advances throughout the tobacco industry. Probably one of the most significant changes was the complete shift from the marketing of tied to untied flue-cured tobacco between the years of 1962 and 1968, and the implementing of a pre-sheeting system to improve the efficiency of handling loose leaf tobacco. While many buying companies did not look upon loose leaf sales as an advancement in the market, it did serve a real purpose in helping farmers overcome labor shortages and cut their cost of handling.

The major technological advancements in the tobacco industry during the sixties were in the areas of leaf processing and cigarette manufacturing. For instance, technology led cigarette manufacturers to large-scale use of the reconstituted tobacco process which permits more complete utilization of the entire leaf, including stems and small particles that previously could not be used in cigarettes. At the same time, new cigarette filters were being developed which led to a continuous rise in filter tip cigarette output during the last decade, from 52 percent in 1960 to 78 percent in 1969. Then, as the decade of the sixties came to an end, technology wrought new processes of fluffing tobacco to increase its cigarette filling capacity.

The result of these advances in processing and manufacturing, coupled with the use of more imported tobacco in cigarette blends, has been a pronounced decline in the amount of flue-cured tobacco used in cigarette manufacture. For instance, the amount of flue-cured tobacco used in the blend of the total U. S. cigarette output has declined from 731 million pounds in 1960 to 652 million pounds in 1968. In other words, the use of flue-cured tobacco dropped about 13 percent between 1960 and 1968, while cigarette production increased 14 percent during the same period.

From these figures it appears on the surface that the new technology applied in processing and manufacturing has been an economic advance only to the manufacturers. However, a look beneath the surface shows that, through the application of new technology, makers of cigarettes were able to hold their manufacturers' prices to a minimal level while improving the product to meet the consumer's preference. So there is no doubt that these technological advances in the industry have helped to maintain and, in many instances, actually increased the demand for cigarettes. Therefore, as cigarette manufacturers continue to apply new technology to make their product more economical to the consumer and at the same time improve their product so as to meet the current outside pressures and consumers' changing demands, the long range effect will likely be future gains in cigarette consumption. Thus, in the long run, the advances in technology experienced during the sixties and their continuation into the new decade will have the effect of maintaining or possibly increasing the market demand for the farmers' tobacco production during the seventies.

Exports

The average exports of flue-cured and burley tobacco reached a record level during the sixties. Exports of flue-cured tobacco from 1960 to 1969 averaged 492 million pounds per year compared to an average of 452 million pounds per year during the previous decade. During the last four years of the decade—1966-69—flue-cured exports soared to record levels averaging 542 million pounds per year. The exports of burley tobacco increased by more than one-third during the sixties, reaching a peak level of 57 million pounds, with average exports of 47 million pounds per year throughout the decade.

The New Decade

In the new decade of the seventies, tobacco will continue to play an important role in the American way of life with consumers spending more than \$10 million annually for tobacco products. It is very likely that with the emphasis now being placed on research and pollution, the truth will break through during this decade to relieve the pressures that have built up concerning smoking and health. This would allow sales of cigarettes to return to their normal rate of growth in a growing population.

In North Carolina tobacco will continue to be the leading contributor to the agricultural economy and a major factor in the industrial economy of this state during the seventies. Tarheel flue-cured and burley tobacco growers will continue to receive slightly more than one-half billion dollars annually from the sale of their crops. During the decade ahead tobacco farm mechanization will be the intervening factor to reverse the farmers' cost-price squeeze.

Cigarette output which has currently leveled off will likely stabilize near the current level during the early years of the new decade before starting a slow move upward again.

The greatest challenge to all segments of the tobacco industry during this decade is to maintain its unity of efforts to strengthen the traditional positive image of tobacco and its use.

Canadian Leaf Market Interesting

By J. H. Cyrus, In Charge
Tobacco Marketing Section
N. C. Department of Agriculture

A visit to the Ontario, Canada, flue-cured tobacco markets at Tillsonburg, Delhi, and Aylmer provides one with a liberal education in efficiency in marketing.

Out of the despair and frustrations experienced by Ontario tobacco farmers in disposing of their crops to buyers making an offer to them at the barn door on a take-it-or-leave-it basis, the Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Growers' Marketing System was born in 1957. The system is a farmer-owned, non-profit corporation established under the Farm Products Marketing Act of Ontario.

The marketing system is operated and controlled by the Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Growers Marketing Board, which consists of 15 members.

Of these, 14 are elected by growers in the 14 designated districts and one share-grower member is appointed by the elected board.

Authority Of Board

The marketing board has complete control over all phases of the production and marketing of flue-cured tobacco in the Ontario Province, under authority granted by the Farm Products Marketing Act.

One of the first functions of the board before the beginning of a new crop year is to sit down in conference with representatives of the buying trade to determine the volume of tobacco needed to supply market demand.

After the needed supply has been projected and firm commitments are obtained from the domestic and export trade, the marketing board then establishes the current quota for each of the 4,500 licensed producers. This is done by adjusting the grower's permanently assigned base quota either up or down by a certain percentage.

The 1969 quota, which averaged about 34 acres per grower, was established at 23 percent below the base quota. Average yields would have resulted in production of about 200 million pounds, the volume for which the marketing board had commitments. However, most growers produced record yields this year and the current crop estimate is 220 million pounds.

Checking For MH-30

There is no provision for price supports in the Ontario mar-

keting system. The extra 20 million pounds expected to be sold this year are currently causing a slight decline in most grade prices compared with 1968 prices.

After quotas have been established early in each year, the marketing board is then responsible for measuring planted acreage of individual producers; spot-checking for MH-30 sucker control chemical, which cannot legally be used in Canada; estimating size of production by taking sample weights in each grower's packhouse; and for making a further check of the number of tobacco bales a grower has in his packhouse after he notifies the board that a portion of his crop is ready for sale.

The marketing board keeps a complete record on file of all these operations on each grower, including marketing records which are computerized.

Market Regulations

The marketing board operates three auction exchanges. They are located at Tillsonburg, Delhi, and Aylmer. Activities are coordinated from a central office in Tillsonburg.

Marketing regulations are established by the board before each season. A grower must meet the requirements of these regulations before his tobacco will be accepted at the auction exchanges.

The first requirement, when preparing the crop for sale, is that farmers must sort tobacco to remove green, red, dark or nondescript leaves and package it into bales weighing approximately 55 pounds, wrapped in kraft paper, and marked on two sides with kiln number and leaf color.

The farmer must notify the board when he has a quarter of his crop prepared for market. The notices from farmers are filed in the control office according to postmark date, and when the market opens growers filing first get shipping order first.

Delivering Tobacco

Producers deliver their tobacco to the auction exchange designated by the marketing board in five regular shipments as follows:

First shipment, 10 percent of estimated weight of crop; second, third and fourth shipments, 25 percent each; and fifth shipment, 15 percent. The grower is notified several days in advance as to the specific day his shipment is to be received and sold.

When the grower arrives at the exchange his tobacco is unloaded and classified. Bales are placed on pallets according to classification, up to 30 bales per pallet. This makes up a sales

unit. The pallets are weighed and placed in rows on the display floor, where they are graded by board graders, using one representative bale for inspection. The board graders are followed by government inspectors who make final checks of the grade.

After the tobacco has been graded the weight tickets of each row of tobacco are carried, in order of display, to the office where IBM operators catalogue the tobacco being offered for sale according to position number, bill number, grade, number of bales and total pounds. A catalogue is made for each row of pallets.

Each buying company is given copies of the catalog. Company officials then proceed to the display floor to inspect the tobacco. As they do so they indicate on the catalog the amount that the company is willing to pay for each unit of tobacco offered.

The catalog is then carried to the company's buyer in the auction room. He does the actual bidding. Usually the buyer never sees the tobacco he is purchasing prior to the sale.

Auction Procedure

The mechanical auctioneer is a Dutch auction clock system.

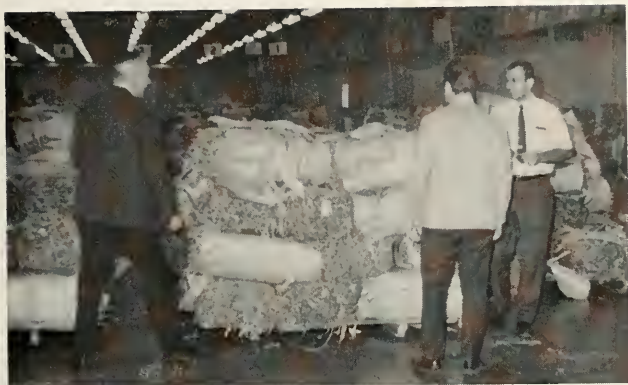
An employee of the auction starts the clock at a figure five to 15 cents above the price that the grade of tobacco has been bringing. As the clock hand moves downward counter-clockwise, the price decreases until such time as one of the buyers pushes a button to stop the clock.

Each buyer is seated at a desk equipped with a button. When he pushes the button and stops the clock, his identifying number shows up on the clock board.

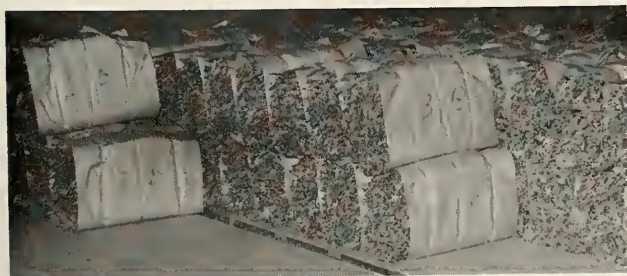
An attendant announces the number of the buyer and the



Front of Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Growers' Auction Exchange. There are three identical facilities located at Tillsonburg, Aylmer and Delhi.



A Canadian display floor with pallets containing up to 30 bales. Each row is catalogued; then company officials inspect each pallet as shown above, making notes of the price they would pay for each lot of interest. This information is then sent to buyer in Dutch Clock Auction Room.



Farmer's pack barn showing his crop already graded, baled and stacked waiting for shipping orders from the Marketing Board. The symbols (3B) seen on front of the bales indicate that it is the third curing and Bright grade.

price bid for the unit. He does this over a loudspeaker so that growers waiting in an adjoining room can keep informed about the sales.

After a row or a catalog of tobacco has received bids, the farmer has 30 minutes to decide if he will accept or reject the bids on his offerings.

Rejected Bids

When a bid is rejected the tobacco is moved to the re-code area of the exchange where it is given a new weight bill and re-offered for sale the same day. If the farmer rejects the second bid, the tobacco must be taken home with the understanding it may be offered again with a future shipment.

Records of each farmer's sale in all three exchanges are forwarded daily to the central office on IBM cards. There, checks are made out by computer and mailed to growers the following day.

The auction sales begin at 9 o'clock each morning, Monday through Friday, and generally close around 3 p.m. Daily offerings in each exchange average around 850,000 pounds.

The number of units sold per day at each exchange ranges between 1,500 and 1,750 the rate being approximately 6½ units offered per minute.

Each exchange employs about 200 people during the marketing season. The employees are paid wages ranging from \$1.85 to \$2.00 (Canadian currency) per hour.

Cost of Program

Where does the Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Marketing Board get the funds needed to provide facilities and operate all phases of the tobacco program from production controls through the marketing process?

The funds are provided through a one cent fee deducted from the proceeds of the sale of each pound of tobacco.

Under the Ontario Farm Products Marketing Act, the board is authorized to assess all licensed growers up to one cent per pound on all tobacco marketed. This fee provides the marketing board approximately \$2 million a year in revenues which have proven sufficient to provide the land, buildings and cover all operational costs.

North Carolina Flue-Cured Crops **1919 - 1969***

Year	No. Acres	Yield Per Acre (Pounds)	Production (1,000 lbs.)	Value (1,000 Dollars)	Average Price
1919	521,000	612	319,276	\$157,340	\$49.30
1920	621,900	681	423,703	88,271	20.80
1921	414,900	594	246,540	60,402	24.50
1922	444,000	611	271,170	74,572	27.50
1923	544,300	728	396,354	81,998	20.70
1924	473,500	585	276,819	62,597	22.60
1925	536,200	696	373,352	83,756	22.40
1926	546,700	692	378,274	96,762	25.60
1927	639,600	755	482,982	100,414	20.80
1928	712,400	692	493,132	93,450	19.00
1929	729,300	665	484,630	89,470	18.50
1930	768,000	757	581,200	74,733	12.90
1931	688,500	692	476,382	42,024	8.80
1932	462,500	624	288,750	34,949	12.10
1933	667,800	794	530,133	85,530	16.10
1934	486,500	847	412,055	117,999	28.60
1935	612,500	635	572,625	116,418	20.30
1936	591,000	765	451,975	101,856	22.50
1937	675,000	883	595,815	143,058	24.00
1938	603,500	844	509,470	115,428	22.70
1939	843,000	964	812,540	123,893	15.20
1940	498,000	1,038	516,835	85,792	16.60
1941	488,000	928	452,825	132,291	29.20
1942	539,000	1,052	566,810	221,538	39.10
1943	580,000	935	542,200	219,074	40.40
1944	684,000	1,077	736,990	317,628	43.10
1945	722,000	1,100	794,310	349,148	44.00
1946	802,000	1,138	912,970	451,639	49.50
1947	783,000	1,139	892,205	374,513	42.00
1948	594,000	1,239	739,380	368,040	49.80
1949	621,000	1,178	731,530	352,508	48.20
1950	640,000	1,441	858,140	477,508	55.60
1951	735,000	1,331	978,375	523,358	53.50
1952	735,000	1,222	898,090	448,582	49.90
1953	674,000	1,235	832,305	447,076	53.70
1954	686,000	1,204	889,490	483,003	54.30
1955	653,000	1,499	978,775	520,845	53.20
1956	579,000	1,661	961,495	496,324	51.60
1957	443,000	1,469	650,780	358,442	55.10
1958	429,000	1,718	736,855	427,307	58.00
1959	458,500	1,533	702,942	407,055	57.90
1960	457,500	1,836	839,870	512,731	61.10
1961	463,000	1,797	832,215	541,468	65.10
1962	483,000	1,890	912,810	549,594	60.20
1963	460,500	1,999	920,660	535,622	58.18
1964	416,000	2,282	949,450	549,875	57.90
1965	375,000	1,840	690,050	442,796	64.20
1966	409,500	1,859	761,360	506,605	66.50
1967	395,400	2,071	818,997	523,809	64.00
1968	350,500	1,850	648,533	430,613	66.45
1969**	377,500	1,846	696,768	502,152	72.10

*Source: N. C. and USDA Crop Reporting Service.

**Preliminary for 1969.

Note: Since 1965, production is pounds produced and does not reflect pounds not sold or pounds carried forward to the next season.

State Marketing Summary 1969-1970

Record high prices prevailed throughout the 1969 flue cured market season. The average price paid growers for the entire flue-cured crop was \$72.13 per hundred pounds which is \$5.66 per hundred pounds more than the 1968 crop average. Such a price increase resulted primarily from the improved quality produced by growers last year and a 3.6 percent increase in support price. A large portion of the 1969 crop was composed of the thin bodied leaf which is desired by companies in order to meet present day domestic and foreign consumer market demands.

Volume increased slightly over 1968's low ebb but still did not match the quantities produced during the early sixties. Quantity appears to be restricted more by grower limitations than by poundage quota. Farmers produced 87 million pounds less than their allotment in 1969.

Stabilization receipts for all flue-cured types decreased considerably as compared to the 1968 crop even though price support increased. A total of 9.2 percent of the 1969 producer sales went under government loan whereas 12.9 percent of the 1968 crop went to stabilization. The only area to show an increase in stabilization receipts for 1969 was the Eastern Belt.

Burley producers did not share in the prosperity experienced by flue-cured growers during 1969. The burley crop was heavier than the previous 1968 crop and was of a less desirable quality. Burley growers received \$5.23 less per hundred for the 1969 crop than for the 1968 crop.

TYPE 13: The Industry-Wide Flue-Cured Marketing Committee recommended that the North Carolina Border Belt open its 1969 season three sales days after the South Carolina opening. However, North Carolina Border Belt warehousemen felt that their markets should open simultaneously with South Carolina markets as was the usual custom. So, with tobacco graders on hand under federal court order, N. C. Border Belt markets attempted to open with S. C. markets on July 23, 1969. But due to a lack of buying power, all markets closed after a few hours of operation. Border markets then officially opened on July 28, 1969, with full buying power, and some markets remained open until October 2, 1969.

Quality improved considerably over the 1968 crop especially in the desirable colors. Offerings contained larger proportions of lemon and orange grades and smaller quantities of immature and nondescript grades.

Prices advanced to a record high level for the 1969 season. Increases of \$2 to \$7 occurred for straight grades of lemon and orange leaf while immature and nondescript grades advanced \$7 to \$15 per hundred above the 1968 season average. Farmers received an average of \$72.71 which surpassed the 1968 average by \$5.32 per hundred pounds.

Total producer sales for the 1969 Border Belt market season were 118,033,542 pounds returning growers \$85,823,627 as compared to the 1968 sales of 129,251,422 pounds returning \$87,107,065.

TYPE 12: The Eastern Belt began its season a week earlier in 1969. Eastern flue-cured markets opened August 19 and remained open in some areas for 48 days. A few small markets began closing as early as

October 14 while larger markets continued operation through November 10.

Quality of the 1969 offerings was superior to the 1968 crop. Much of the marketings consisted of thin bodied mature leaf with less variegated and nondescript being offered.

Prices achieved new records in the Eastern Belt during 1969. Average prices for poor quality leaf increased \$4 to \$9 per hundred and good quality smoking leaf, cutters and lugs increased \$1 to \$2 per hundred above 1968's average. A large portion of the cutters and lugs failed to average above their support price. However, the overall Eastern Belt crop averaged \$72.49 per hundred which is \$4.83 per hundred greater than the previous crop average.

Total producer sales the year were 313,475,282 pounds returning growers \$227,243,152 whereas 287,009,702 pounds returned farmers \$194,-193,390 in 1968.

TYPE 11B: Middle Belt markets held opening sales on September 2. Some markets remained in operation for a period of 44 days, whereas a few one-set markets closed their season as early as October 15.

Quality of 1969 Middle Belt offerings was far superior to the previous crop. Due to a favorable growing season, an unusually large percent of the offerings consisted of orange smoking leaf with less nondescript and unripe variegated leaf being sold.

Prices advanced to a record level for the Middle Belt 1969 crop. Increases of \$1 to \$5 per hundred occurred in cutters, lugs, primings, smoking leaf and good quality leaf. Some leaf prices increased as much as \$6 to \$11 per hundred. Average price increase for all grades was \$7.34 per hundred which raised the 1969 Middle Belt seasonal average to \$71.52 per hundred.

Gross producer sales for 1969 amounted to 111,647,113 pounds and returned farmers \$79,847,256, whereas 106,603,657 pounds brought farmers \$68,416,363 in 1968.

TYPE 11A: Old Belt phased in flue-cured auctions on September 2 with nine sets of buyers—four of which were assigned to North Carolina. Winston-Salem received two sets of buyers. Stoneville and Roxboro each received one set of buyers. Other Old Belt markets opened September 16. Yadkinville, the Old Belt's newest market closed October 30. Final auctions for North Carolina flue-cured tobacco were held December 1 in Winston-Salem giving Old Belt markets 52 sales days.

Quality of 1969 Old Belt tobacco was exceptionally good. Offerings consisted of a large percentage of cutters and smoking leaf and less unripe variegated leaf.

Prices were congruent with other flue-cured belts in that record breaking averages occurred throughout the season. Practically all grades increased as much as \$1 to \$6 per hundred with some grades advancing \$6 to \$22 per hundred pounds. N. C. Old Belt markets averaged \$70.97 per hundred pounds for the entire season which was a \$7.06 per hundred increase over 1968 crop returns.

North Carolina Tobacco Warehouse Sales Report For Season 1969-70

	1969-70 Season			1968-69 Season		
	Producers' Sales Pounds	Producers' Average Price	Dealers' Resales	Warehouse Resales	Gross Sales Pounds	Gross Average Price
BORDER BELT — FLUE-CURED TYPE 13						
Chadbourn	7,989,099	73.03	31,572	275,910	8,296,581	72.90
Clarkton	6,970,067	71.74	263,904	230,718	7,434,689	71.11
Fair Bluff	7,335,419	73.20	51,530	128,665	7,515,614	73.06
Farmont	32,288,579	73.43	416,262	1,322,326	34,027,167	73.21
Fayetteville	7,302,478	71.30	47,994	79,454	7,429,926	71.24
Lumberton	23,236,161	71.81	160,252	778,974	24,175,394	71.63
Tabor City	8,042,867	73.83	—	286,864	8,329,731	73.57
Whiteville	24,868,865	72.70	454,116	535,972	25,858,953	72.53
Total	118,033,542	72.71	1,425,630	3,608,883	123,068,055	72.50
EASTERN BELT — FLUE-CURED TYPE 12						
Ahoskie	8,535,607	71.14	28,106	238,684	8,802,397	71.07
Clinton	8,588,008	72.36	35,968	101,988	8,725,964	72.24
Dunn	8,816,230	72.17	239,154	183,548	9,238,932	71.91
Farmville	19,560,651	72.23	145,838	334,652	20,041,141	72.08
Goldsboro	9,549,274	71.63	59,278	96,068	9,704,620	71.54
Greenville	42,853,399	72.46	231,674	765,854	43,850,927	72.31
Kinston	35,916,983	72.26	60,104	704,687	36,681,774	72.10
Robersonville	8,143,160	71.16	99,502	267,725	8,510,387	70.91
Rocky Mount	39,820,508	72.04	269,719	651,737	40,741,964	71.89
Smithfield	18,875,362	72.55	215,994	561,410	19,652,756	72.40
Tarboro	8,815,998	70.56	91,872	234,092	9,141,962	70.36
Wallace	9,283,315	72.03	12,636	23,184	9,324,135	72.00
Washington	7,626,960	71.90	3,870	91,686	7,722,516	71.82
Wendell	9,516,240	72.57	12,412	95,308	9,623,960	72.47
Williamston	9,245,976	72.57	5,364	105,054	9,356,394	72.50
Wilson	60,045,490	73.97	303,044	1,147,100	61,495,634	73.76
Windsor	7,950,100	72.45	98,356	131,584	8,230,040	72.20
Vanceboro*	332,021	78.00	—	—	332,021	78.00
Total	313,475,282	72.49	1,912,881	5,789,361	321,177,524	72.33
Total					294,991,827	67.46

*Direct purchases from growers.

MIDDLE BELT — FLUE-CURED TYPE 11B

Aberdeen	5,842,641	69.42	70,781	282,134	6,195,556	69.26	7,111,692	61.27
Carthage	5,823,639	70.36	32,410	195,706	6,051,755	70.27	6,221,512	62.07
Durham	24,023,069	71.79	527,363	1,401,402	25,951,834	71.57	23,114,076	64.15
Ellerbe	2,954,435	67.16	6,694	268,252	3,229,381	66.92	3,587,613	59.12
Fuquay-Varina	14,386,310	73.51	169,926	581,936	15,138,172	73.29	17,086,677	65.71
Henderson	16,587,041	71.50	53,150	232,631	16,872,822	71.43	13,987,711	64.58
Louisburg	7,902,522	71.61	76,166	223,760	8,202,448	71.47	8,359,564	63.47
Oxford	19,053,563	71.20	71,938	357,876	19,485,377	71.05	16,047,157	65.60
Sanford	6,881,589	70.36	19,690	97,537	6,993,816	73.16	7,599,839	64.33
Warrenton	8,190,304	70.36	3,734	80,081	8,274,119	70.30	7,372,725	64.28
Total	111,647,113	71.52	1,031,852	3,721,315	116,400,280	71.37	110,488,566	64.05

OLD BELT — FLUE-CURED TYPE 11A

Burlington	5,764,663	68.75	24,550	256,153	6,045,366	68.60	5,488,851	61.00
Greensboro	5,870,095	69.06	31,306	267,430	6,168,831	68.91	4,064,228	61.25
Madison	6,968,805	72.57	99,394	396,390	7,465,089	72.38	6,920,229	65.07
Mebane	5,762,840	70.26	—	79,806	5,842,646	70.22	5,944,010	62.68
Mt. Airy	6,727,501	71.27	126,774	333,676	7,187,951	71.08	9,039,913	64.28
Reidsville	6,959,530	70.93	13,784	213,198	7,186,512	70.83	8,911,331	63.64
Roxboro	10,373,586	70.49	38,842	252,264	10,664,692	70.33	6,911,497	61.28
Stoneville	7,857,392	70.67	3,884	278,288	8,139,564	70.61	4,855,992	64.03
Winston Salem	38,883,869	71.83	654,918	3,082,258	42,621,045	71.72	37,768,495	65.28
Yadkinville	1,671,860	64.36	18,622	95,454	1,785,936	64.26	588,366	69.52
Total	96,840,141	70.97	1,012,074	5,255,417	103,107,632	70.86	90,492,822	63.98
Total Flue-Cured	639,996,073	72.13	5,382,437	18,374,976	663,753,491	71.97	630,210,082	66.32

BURLEY BELT — AIR-CURED TYPE 31

Asheville	10,325,918	68.57	342,324	691,604	11,359,846	68.43	10,518,270	73.73
Boone	3,583,470	69.31	—	241,974	3,825,444	69.33	3,652,520	73.53
W. Jefferson	3,685,042	66.60	45,572	388,602	4,119,216	66.59	3,659,588	72.90
Total	17,594,430	68.31	387,896	1,322,180	19,304,506	68.22	17,830,378	73.52
Total All Belts	657,590,508	72.03	5,770,333	19,697,156	683,057,997	71.86	648,040,460	66.52

Summary Of N. C. Dealer And Warehouse Resales — 1969

Belt	Pounds	Dollars	Percentage Resales
Border Belt			
Dealer	1,425,630	917,949	1.16
Warehouse	3,608,883	2,487,168	2.93
Eastern Belt			
Dealer	1,912,881	1,193,586	0.60
Warehouse	5,789,361	3,878,913	1.80
Middle Belt			
Dealer	1,031,852	687,724	0.87
Warehouse	3,721,315	2,536,070	3.20
Old Belt			
Dealer	1,012,074	662,842	0.98
Warehouse	5,255,417	3,677,905	5.10
Total Flue-Cured Resales	23,757,413	16,042,157	3.58
Burley Belt			
Dealer	387,896	255,983	2.01
Warehouse	1,322,180	894,837	6.85
Total Burley Resales	1,710,076	1,150,820	8.86

Producer And Gross Sales Of Flue-Cured Tobacco By States — 1969

State	Producer Sales		Gross Sales	
	Pounds	Average	Pounds	Average
N. C.	639,996,078	\$72.13	663,753,491	\$71.97
Va.	127,529,479	71.81	131,764,478	71.68
S. C.	136,794,060	72.80	143,330,127	72.69
Ga.	126,325,847	73.23	133,877,856	73.12
Fla.	20,389,892	74.45	22,266,739	74.39
Total	1,051,036,356	\$72.36	1,094,992,691	\$72.22

**Flue-Cured Movement In And Out
Of North Carolina**

State	N. C. Tobacco Sold Out of State (Pounds)		Out of State Tobacco Sold in N. C. (Pounds)	
	1969	1968	1969	1968
Va.	31,390,252	27,930,555	6,830,018	5,132,744
S. C.	20,687,131	20,775,378	11,647,553	11,575,073
Ga.	19,454,739	17,442,808	51,620	154,220
Fla.	971,078	1,017,950	9,032	7,716
Ala.	—	—	1,038	10,570
Total	72,503,200	67,166,691	18,539,261	16,880,323

**Burley Tobacco Movement In And Out
Of North Carolina**

State	N. C. Tobacco Sold Out of State (Pounds)		Out of State Tobacco Sold in N. C. (Pounds)	
	1969	1968	1969	1968
Tenn.	3,783,914	3,270,868	435,806	441,298
Va.	7,550	9,042	1,057,528	946,370
W. Va.	—	—	26,278	29,054
Ga.	—	—	41,716	45,836
S. C.	—	—	1,640	1,784
Total	3,791,464	3,279,910	1,562,968	1,464,342

**Flue-Cured Stabilization Receipts
By Types And States — 1969**

State	Type	Producer Sales (lbs.)	Stabilization Receipts (lbs.)	Percentage Stab. Received
Va. Total	11A	127,529,479	16,242,104	12.7
N. C.	11A	96,840,141	7,877,715	8.1
N. C.	11B	111,647,113	14,879,622	13.3
N. C.	12	313,475,282	37,075,606	11.8
N. C.	13	118,033,542	8,400,756	7.1
N. C. Total	11-13	639,996,078	68,233,699	10.7
S. C. Total	13	136,794,060	4,820,870	3.5
Ga. Total	14	126,325,847	6,891,671	5.5
Fla. Total	14	20,389,892	1,007,893	4.9
Total All Types		1,051,035,356	97,196,237	9.2

**Burley Stabilization Receipts
For N. C. And Total U. S. — 1969-70**

State	Type	Producer Sales (lbs.)	Stabilization Receipts (lbs.)	Percentage Stab. Received
N. C.	31	17,594,430	2,473,562	14.1
U. S. Total	31	580,800,875	158,660,468	27.3

N. C. Burley Tobacco Allotments*
1970

County	Number Farms	Acreage Allotment	Rank
Alleghany	552	218.00	9
Ashe	2,570	1,023.07	3
Avery	243	106.84	10
Brunswick	1	.09	31
Buncombe	2,858	1,333.57	2
Burke	14	4.47	21
Caldwell	19	6.65	20
Cherokee	190	66.91	14
Clay	224	83.34	12
Cleveland	8	3.09	22
Davidson	2	0.89	27
Gaston	1	0.50	28
Graham	661	285.14	8
Granville	1	0.12	30
Haywood	1,834	888.57	5
Henderson	108	41.18	16
Iredell	3	1.18	24
Jackson	274	102.74	11
McDowell	70	24.77	18
Macon	238	75.29	13
Madison	2,730	1,903.74	1
Mitchell	929	453.13	7
Polk	5	1.07	25
Rutherford	52	21.31	19
Stokes	2	0.34	29
Surry	7	0.94	26
Swain	202	65.60	15
Transylvania	72	26.70	17
Watauga	1,658	704.65	6
Wilkes	6	1.60	23
Yancey	1,724	943.60	4
STATE TOTAL	17,258	8,389.09	1-31

*Source: USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

N. C. Flue-Cured Tobacco Allotments* - 1970

County	Number Farms	Base Acreage	Base Poundage	Effective Acreage	Effective Poundage	Rank
Alamance	1,438	3,792.13	6,253,141	4,657.16	7,660,032	36
Alexander	938	1,081.26	1,567,225	1,329.21	2,362,922	31
Anson	257	312.14	452,389	462.37	671,046	61
Beaufort	2,298	7,653.44	13,295,060	9,669.34	16,793,499	22
Bertie	1,662	4,564.93	8,490,748	4,608.57	8,560,465	30
Bladen	3,047	5,932.91	11,157,415	7,209.98	13,561,950	26
Brunswick	1,675	2,656.10	5,000,130	3,128.79	5,874,005	39
Burke	01	.46	788	.94	1,610	68
Cabarrus	01	.02	13	.04	26	71
Caldwell	263	386.82	650,815	541.72	914,715	59
Camden	02	3.76	7,704	19.94	37,090	65
Carteret	357	1,080.43	1,877,886	1,104.57	1,913,471	50
Caswell	1,917	7,389.99	12,416,152	8,333.04	13,947,891	23
Catawba	02	2.72	3,186	5.59	6,548	67
Chatham	1,016	2,261.35	3,297,527	3,245.29	4,689,222	47
Chowan	178	440.37	767,454	448.57	784,090	58
Cleveland	01	.28	484	.57	985	69
Columbus	4,741	13,340.61	29,422,989	14,102.93	31,027,713	4
Craven	1,668	6,826.26	12,403,410	7,621.25	13,829,685	24
Cumberland	2,364	4,344.48	8,083,632	5,515.81	10,269,738	32
Dare	01	.06	67	12	134	70
Davidson	1,857	2,625.54	4,059,846	3,396.32	5,236,334	44
Davie	815	928.91	1,329,943	1,274.71	1,818,832	55
Duplin	4,147	12,480.75	23,357,381	14,670.28	27,401,642	10
Durham	932	2,905.24	4,333,395	3,689.51	5,484,973	43
Edgecombe	1,490	9,267.17	18,223,182	10,027.17	19,717,450	14
Forsyth	2,271	3,829.04	5,978,880	5,026.62	7,793,493	37
Franklin	2,624	9,178.10	16,145,889	9,882.89	17,366,334	17
Gaston	01	3.69	4,834	7.57	9,917	66
Gates	117	215.72	381,620	226.09	399,722	62
Granville	2,126	10,777.76	17,959,417	11,457.87	19,022,750	15
Greene	1,252	9,624.12	19,902,050	10,300.20	22,352,929	13
Guilford	3,211	7,284.52	11,975,038	9,135.65	14,984,630	25
Halifax	2,055	4,732.77	8,886,991	5,189.57	9,759,748	29
Hertford	2,429	11,615.51	23,225,630	12,629.25	25,240,857	12

Hertford	877	2,628.04	4,797,351	2,660.95	4,850,752	40
Hoke	743	2,047.95	3,725,834	2,383.85	4,349,211	46
Iredell	800	976.93	1,442,759	1,329.63	1,963,829	53
Johnston	5,361	18,388.11	36,566,448	19,183.13	38,164,784	2
Jones	891	4,342.48	8,037,894	4,556.25	8,436,049	33
Lee	1,269	3,317.76	5,841,584	3,662.10	6,444,544	38
Lenoir	1,877	11,418.26	23,318,890	12,854.24	26,272,449	11
Martin	1,490	6,888.57	14,126,073	6,160.75	12,727,719	20
Montgomery	385	780.11	1,166,359	1,080.44	1,629,478	57
Moore	1,527	3,934.75	6,814,128	4,749.54	8,223,236	35
Nash	2,934	14,606.64	28,359,509	15,236.12	29,523,900	6
New Hanover	82	166.19	262,129	222.50	348,719	63
Northampton	215	382.15	618,775	458.43	742,705	60
Onslow	1,786	5,018.88	8,478,147	5,457.42	9,187,162	31
Orange	968	2,672.89	4,535,631	3,051.58	5,134,237	42
Pamlico	352	881.79	1,355,925	1,082.87	1,652,698	54
Pender	1,607	2,663.24	4,747,483	3,353.50	5,975,804	41
Person	1,735	7,717.33	13,655,038	8,322.43	14,694,242	21
Pitt	2,600	20,309.86	39,306,961	22,253.78	43,198,152	1
Randolph	1,602	2,629.06	3,996,155	3,665.54	5,532,332	45
Richmond	908	1,675.56	2,516,632	2,160.61	3,239,002	48
Robeson	4,719	16,685.26	34,467,148	19,525.63	40,246,662	3
Rockingham	2,948	10,495.47	17,689,970	12,083.76	20,287,128	16
Rowan	22	21.03	26,497	42.14	52,505	64
Sampson	5,080	12,298.01	24,379,668	13,318.77	26,437,474	9
Scotland	521	933.08	1,557,718	1,246.51	2,110,987	52
Stokes	2,809	9,294.51	14,827,820	10,620.30	16,888,370	19
Surry	3,088	8,824.58	15,953,546	9,563.42	17,263,181	18
Vance	1,406	6,002.29	10,988,279	6,981.79	11,610,699	27
Wake	3,693	15,724.30	28,497,227	17,111.25	30,959,962	5
Warren	1,795	4,911.38	7,684,739	5,042.21	7,872,707	34
Washington	278	771.21	1,262,509	827.16	1,348,683	56
Wayne	3,084	11,723.83	24,494,931	12,609.80	26,377,534	8
Wilkes	910	1,232.82	1,961,859	1,482.45	2,348,272	49
Wilson	2,129	13,623.76	27,724,627	13,096.13	26,645,933	7
Yadkin	2,769	6,517.96	10,969,242	7,769.51	13,064,769	28
TOTAL	115,397	380,645.40	707,167,796	424,826.09	785,311,318	1-71

*Source: USDA Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

North Carolina Burley Crops 1928 - 1969*

Year	No. Acres	Yield Per Acre (Pounds)	Production (1,000 lbs.)	Value (1,000 Dollars)	Average Price
1928	3,600	650	2,340	\$ 690	\$29.50
1929	5,500	730	4,015	863	21.50
1930	7,200	750	5,400	853	15.80
1931	7,100	710	5,041	464	9.20
1932	6,500	735	4,778	726	15.20
1933	9,200	785	7,222	715	9.90
1934	5,500	870	4,785	809	17.50
1935	5,200	925	4,810	1,025	21.30
1936	6,000	900	5,400	2,095	38.80
1937	9,000	975	8,775	1,787	21.40
1938	8,600	900	7,740	1,308	16.90
1939	8,100	1,070	8,667	1,447	16.70
1940	6,500	1,050	6,825	1,242	18.20
1941	6,200	1,075	6,665	2,093	31.40
1942	6,600	1,150	7,590	3,211	42.30
1943	8,500	1,225	10,412	5,102	49.00
1944	12,000	1,390	16,680	8,157	48.90
1945	13,00	1,500	19,500	7,568	38.30
1946	9,800	1,475	14,455	5,999	41.50
1947	9,600	1,560	14,976	6,335	42.30
1948	10,300	1,680	17,304	8,012	46.30
1949	10,800	1,440	15,552	6,750	43.40
1950	10,500	1,700	17,850	9,175	51.40
1951	12,200	1,750	21,350	11,572	54.20
1952	12,000	1,680	20,160	9,818	48.70
1953	11,400	1,800	20,520	11,019	53.70
1954	12,700	1,920	24,384	12,680	52.00
1955	9,800	1,900	18,620	10,651	57.20
1956	9,400	1,850	17,390	10,747	61.80
1957	9,600	1,975	18,960	11,073	58.40
1958	9,300	2,000	18,600	11,978	64.40
1959	9,800	2,060	20,188	11,426	56.60
1960	9,500	1,940	18,430	12,016	65.20
1961	10,400	2,090	21,736	14,346	66.00
1962	11,000	2,185	24,035	14,421	60.00
1963	11,000	2,285	25,135	13,573	54.00
1964	9,700	2,165	21,000	12,054	57.40
1965	8,900	2,030	18,067	12,159	67.30
1966	7,900	2,320	18,328	12,371	67.50
1967	7,800	2,010	15,678	11,037	70.40
1968	7,900	2,385	18,842	13,868	73.60
1969**	7,900	2,450	19,355	13,258	68.50

*Source: N. C. and USDA Crop Reporting Service.

**Preliminary for 1969.

State Marketing Summary 1969-1970

(Continued from page 15)

Gross 1969 producer sales for the Old Belt totaled 96,840,141 pounds bringing farmers \$68,725,701 compared with 1968 when 84,508,739 pounds sold for \$54,011,509.

TYPE 31: North Carolina Burley markets began auctions November 24 and continued operation for 21 sales days. The three North Carolina markets—Asheville, Boone and West Jefferson closed January 15.

Burley markets failed to maintain the record breaking price trend established by flue-cured markets during 1969. Prices declined \$2 to \$10 per hundred in most grades with the greatest decrease occurring in low quality heavy bodied grades. Some choice and fine grades of lugs and flyings had a \$1 per hundred increase in support price which resulted in a \$1 per hundred higher average for those particular grades.

Price decline in the Burley Belt was associated with crop quality. Quality of the 1969 Burley offerings was inferior to the 1968 crop. The 1969 marketings contained a much larger amount of red and green heavy leaf and smaller amounts of medium to thin bodied tan leaf.

Gross producer sales for North Carolina Burley markets totaled 17,594,430 pounds averaging \$68.31 per hundred pounds, returning farmers \$12,018,269 as compared to the 1968 crop of 16,436,486 pounds that sold for \$12,087,992 and averaged \$73.54 per hundred pounds.

**North Carolina Tobacco Warehouses And Operators
By Belts And Markets — 1969**

BORDER BELT

Chadbourn (one set buyers)

Jimmy Green Whse.—Jimmy Green
Producers—Jack W. Garrett, Crickett Garrett

Clarkton (one set buyers)

New Clarkton—Maynard Talley, Cecil Hartley
Bright Leaf—Jimmy Green

Fair Bluff (one set buyers)

Powell—A. H. Powell, B. A. Powell
Riverside—Aaron Parrish, Cliff Stephens
Planters—Randolph Currin, B. W. Currin, C. W. Shaw, S. Lawrence,
H. E. and H. B. Dunn

Fairmont (four sets buyers)

Chambers, Leggett & Garrett—E. J. Chambers, Leggett & Garrett Co.
Davis-Mitchell-Planters—Harry Mitchell, Jack Mitchell, G. F.
Royster, Daniel Morris, Major Meadows, W. L. Gregory
Holliday-Frye—E. H. Frye, J. W. & J. M. Holliday
Square Deal—W. G. Bassett, C. L. Smith
Star Carolina—W. M. Puckett, A. M. Best
Liberty-Twin States—P. R. Floyd, Jr., R. J. Harris, Bill Sheets,
Clarence Joyce
Big Brick—A. W. McDaniel, A. D. Lewis, Jr.

Fayetteville (one set buyers)

Big Farmers—P. L. Campbell, A. R. Talley, Sr., A. R. Talley, Jr., Don
Talley
Planters—Joe W. Stephenson, J. C. Adams

Lumberton (three sets buyers)

Carolina—J. L. Townsend, Sr. & Jr., J. E. Johnson, Jr., Sam Dunn
Smith-Dixie—Cecil Thompson, Leslie Hall, Jack Pate
Hedgpeth—R. A. Hedgpeth, E. H. Collins, Albert Thornton
Liberty—H. D. Goode, R. H. Livermore, Frank White
Star—D. T. Stephenson, Hogan Teater, Russell Teater
Cooperative—C. E. McLaurin, Mgr.

Tabor City (one set buyers)

R. C. Coleman Co.—R. C. Coleman, Sr., Mrs. Harriet Sikes
Planters—Don Watson, Mgr.

Whiteville (three sets buyers)

Gray & Neal—A. Dial Gray, J. L. Neal
Crutchfield—G. E. & R. W. Crutchfield
Lea's Big Dixie—Wm. Townes Lea, Louie Love
Liberty—J. W. Hooks, I. A. Barefoot & Sons
Moore's—C. C. Mason, C. F. Jeffcoat
Nelson's—John H. Nelson, Jim Smith
Planters—A. O. King, Jr., Cliff Stephens
Smith's—Ernest Smith, Joe T. Smith

EASTERN BELT

Ahoskie (one set buyers)

Basnight No. 1-2-3—L. L. Wilkens, Sr. & Jr., H. G. Veazey, H. Jenkins
Farmers 1 & 2—W. M. Odoms, Pierce & Winborne, J. L. Morris

Clinton (one set buyers)

Carolina—L. D. Herring, C. J. Strickland, N. L. Daughtry
Ross—Clarence Kirven, Jr., W. K. Beech

Dunn—(one set buyers)

Planters—Leland Lee, J. M. Smothers
Big Four Whse.—Tom Smothers, Jack Calhoun, Norman Hardee

Farmville (two sets buyers)

Bell's—R. A. Bell & Bros.
Fountain & Monk No. 1—John F. Fountain, J. I. Oakley
Fountain & Monk No. 2—John F. Fountain, J. I. Oakley
Planters & Prewits—Chester Worthington, W. O. Newell, B. S. Correll
Lee's—Gordon Lee

Goldsboro (one set buyers)

Carolina—S. G. Best, D. V. Smith, D. Price
Farmers—Robert Lynch
Big Brick—J. R. Musgrave
Victory—Richard Gray, Clarence Whitley

Greenville (five sets buyers)

Cannon's—W. T. Cannon, Carlton Dail
Farmers—W. Arthur Tripp, T. P. Thompson, Harold Watson, Jack Warren
Star-Planters—B. B. Sugg, Harding Sugg
Keel—J. A. & J. B. Worthington, Fenner Allen
New Independent—Bob Cullifer, Tom Andrews, Jr.
Raynor-Forbes-Clark—Noah Raynor, A. A. Forbes, Billy Clark
Harris-Rogers—R. E. Rogers
New Carolina—Laddie Avery, Larry Hudson

Kinston (four sets buyers)

Farmers—John Jenkins, Sr. & Jr.
Knott's 1 & 2—Graham Knott, Billy Brewer
New Dixie—John Jenkins, Sr. & Jr., Lee Jenkins
New Central—Bill Herring, Bill King
H & H—Dempsey Hodges, Virgil Harper
Banner—John Heath, Kirby Loftin
Brooks—Roger & Fred Brooks
Central—Bill Herring, Bill King

Robersonville (one set buyers)

Grays-Red Front-Central—J. H. Gray, Jack Sharpe, C. R. Gray, James E. Gray
Planters—H. T. Highsmith, E. G. Anderson, Frank Everett, H. H. Worsley

Rocky Mount (four sets buyers)

Cobb & Carlton—W. E. Cobb, Jr. & J. C. Carlton
Mangum—Roy M. Phipps
Planters—S. S. Edmondson
Smith's—James D. Smith, Sr. & Jr.
Works—R. J. Works, Jr., A. B. Raynor
Peoples—Guy Barnes, Gene Simmons, James Walker
Farmers—J. Holt Evans, Joe W. Coleman
Fenners—J. B. Fenner

Smithfield (two sets buyers)

Farmers-Stephenson Riverside—Gilbert Stephenson, N. L. Daughtry,
Bill Kennedy
Big Planters—Joe Stephenson, Jerry Stephenson, Frank B. Skinner
Gold Leaf—R. A. Pearce, Sr. & Jr.
Wallace—Lawrence, Bobby & Larry Wallace

Tarboro (one set buyers)

Clark 1 & 2—J. F. Wilson, Jr. & R. L. Dunn
Farmers 1—Walter Walker
Farmers 2—Walter Walker
Victory—W. V. Leggett

Wallace (one set buyers)

Blanchard & Farrior—O. C. Blanchard, W. H. Farrior, R. H. Lanier
Hussey—Joe Bryant
Sheffield's—John Sheffield, Homer M. Boney, Jr.
Farmers—H. G. Perry

Washington (one set buyers)

Sermon's—W. J. Sermon, Harry L. Roberts
Talley—W. G. Talley
Hassell—Malcolm P. Hassell

Wendell (one set buyers)

Liberty-Farmers—H. H. & Berdon Eddins
Northside—Graham Dean, Bill Sanders
Banner—C. P. (Pete) Southerland

Williamston (one set buyers)

Rogers—Urbain Rogers, Leland Barnhill, Russell Rogers
New Dixie—C. Fisher Harris, J. Elmo Lilley

Wilson (five sets buyers)

Big Dixie—W. C. Thompson, Buck Edmondson
Wainwright—George L. Wainwright, Sr. & Jr.
Centre Brick—S. M. Cozart, W. H. Cozart III, F. M. Eagles
Growers Cooperative—Clifford Aycock, Mgr.
New Planters—W. C. Smith, R. T. Smith, Jr.
Smith—S. Grady Deans, John F. Deans
Bob's & Clark's—C. R. Clark
Liberty—C. B. Renfro

Windsor (one set buyers)

Planters 1 & 2—C. B. & B. U. Griffin, Dave Newsome
Farmers—Bill Davis, Norman Swain

Vanceboro (Direct Buying Station)

Cleve's Buying Station—Bill Cleves

MIDDLE BELT

Aberdeen (one set buyers)

New Aberdeen—Cecil Moore, J. T. Worthington, Bobby Oldham
Planters—W. Fentriss Phillips
Hardee's—Hugh T. Hardee
Farmers—William Maurer

Carthage (one set buyers)

McConnells—E. C. Layton, Earl J. Ennis
Victory—E. C. Layton, Earl J. Ennis
New Farmers—Bill Carter, Sr. & Jr.

Durham (three sets buyers)

Liberty—Walker Stone, Sr. & Jr.
Roycroft-Mangum—J. K. Roycroft, Randolph Currin, J. Currin, Jr.
Star—W. W. Cozart, W. L. Currin, A. L. Carver
Farmers-Planters—J. M. Talley, Bob Dale, Sam Mangum

Ellerbe (one set buyers)

Farmers—Guy Sutton
Ellerbe Whse.—Noble Wilson
Richmond County—W. H. Rummage, Ashton Richardson, J. R. Brinond

Fuquay-Varina (two sets buyers)

New Deal—Dan Talley, Dan Brisson, Arthur Talley
Gold Leaf—J. W. Dale, Waverly Aiken
Carolina—C. E. Knott, E. E. Clayton
Roberts—Joe Roberts

Henderson (two sets buyers)

Moore's Big Banner—A. H. Moore, C. E. Jeffcoat
Carolina—J. S. Royster, F. J. Jackson
Farmers—W. J. Alston, Jr., Dave Bowling
High Price—C. B. Turner, R. E. Tanner, R. E. Fleming, S. P. Fleming
Liberty 1 & 2—George T. Robertson, S. E. Southerland
Ellington—F. H. Ellington & John Ellington
Alston's—W. J. Alston, Jr., Dave Bowling
Big Dollar—M. L. Hight, James H. O'Brien

Louisburg (one set buyers)

Big Franklin—S. T. & H. B. Cottrell
Ford's—Charlie Ford
Friendly Four—James Speed, Gus McGhee

Oxford (two sets buyers)

Banner-Mitchell—David Mitchell
Fleming 1 & 2—D. T. Currin, Sr. & Jr., F. O. Finch
Farmers-Mangum—Julian Adcock, S. B. Knott
Johnson-High Price—C. R. Watkins, C. R. Watkins, Jr., T. J. Currin, J. C. Hamme
Owen 1 & 2—W. L. Gregory, G. P. Royster, M. A. Goode, Sam W. Watkins, John S. Watkins, Jr., C. B. Wilkins
Yeargin-Granville—R. W. Crews, W. W. Yeargin

Sanford (one set buyers)

Twin City—W. M. Carter, T. W. Mansfield, Jimmy Mansfield
Morgan's—Jimmy Morgan
Castleberry's—C. N. Castleberry, Jr., R. F. Castleberry

Warrenton (one set buyers)

Boyd's—B. W. Currin, Jr.
Centre—M. P. Carroll, E. W. Radford, E. M. Moody
Farmers—E. G. Tarwater
Thompson—C. E. Thompson, M. P. Edwards, Jr.
Currin's 1 & 2—C. W. Currin

OLD BELT

Eurlington (one set buyers)

Carolina—H. L. Perkins
Coble—N. C. Newman, Joe Robertson
Farmers—Bill McCauley, Glenn McCray

Greensboro (one set buyers)

Greensboro Tob. Whse. Co.—R. C. Coleman, Jr., Mgr.
Guilford Tob. Whse.—J. R. & J. E. Peil

Madison (one set buyers)

New Brick—S. F. Webster, Lloyd Webster
Carolina—S. F. Webster, Lee McCollum
Sharpe & Smith Farmers—W. S. Smith, D. C. Hoilman

Mebane (one set buyers)

Farmers—Jule Allen, Bill Allen
Piedmont—Billy Hopkins, Jimmy Hopkins

Mt. Airy (one set buyers)

New Farmers—Tom Jones, O. L. Badgett, Boyd Cain, F. V. Dearmin, Jr.
Dixie—W. H. Brown, H. Y. Hodges, Fred E. Chilton
Hunter's—J. W. Hunter, W. R. Fowler

Reidsville (one set buyers)

New Farmers—G. E. Smith, Steve Smith, P. D. McMichael,
Phillip Carter
Leader-Smothers—A. P. Sands, Tom Kimbro, T. G. Smothers,
Tom Garland

Roxboro (one set buyers)

Farmers—Lindsay Wagstaff, R. A. Hester
Hyco—F. J. Hester, Jr.
Foacre—H. W. Winstead, Jr., Pres.
Planters Whse. #2—T. O. Pass, Sr. & Jr.
Pioneer—Elmo Mitchell, Roy Carver

Stoneville (one set buyers)

Joyce's—O. P. Joyce, W. R. Joyce
Farmers-Piedmont—R. N. Linville, Clarence Peeples, W. Q. Chilton,
Robert & Garland Rakestraw

Winston-Salem (four sets buyers)

Carolina-Star—R. W. Newsome, W. B. Simpson, H. M. Bouldin
Growers—W. G. Sheets, Joe Pell, C. R. Harris, R. J. Harris
Pepper's—C. F. Hutchins, Joe Cook, Homer Dearmin
Taylor—Mrs. Paris Pepper, L. E. Pope
Big Winston—Taylor Carter & Jack Carter
Cook's—B. E. Cook, Claude Strickland, Jr., P. Thomas
Planters—Paul Draughn, Roger L. Nichols, F. Smithdeal

Yadkinville (full buying power not represented)

Millers Tob. Whse.—R. A. Owen, Anderson Miller

BURLEY BELT

Asheville (two sets buyers)

Dixie-Burley—R. A. Owen
Planters—J. W. Stewart
Walker Warehouse—James E. Walker
Day's—Charlie Day

Boone (one set buyers)

Mountain Burley—Joe E. Coleman

West Jefferson (one set buyers)

Tri-State Burley—Rex Taylor
Farmers Burley—Mrs. Tom Faulkner

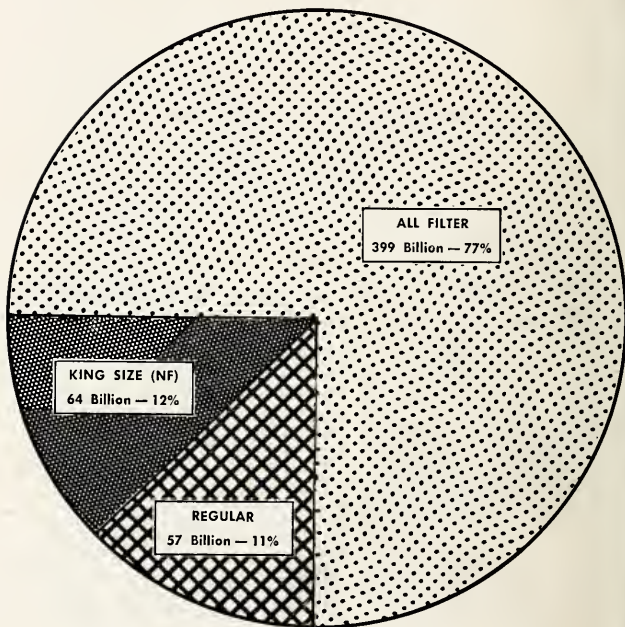
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**DOMESTIC TAX PAID CIGARETTE CONSUMPTION
BY KINDS 1969**



**Total Domestic Consumption
520 Billion Cigarettes**